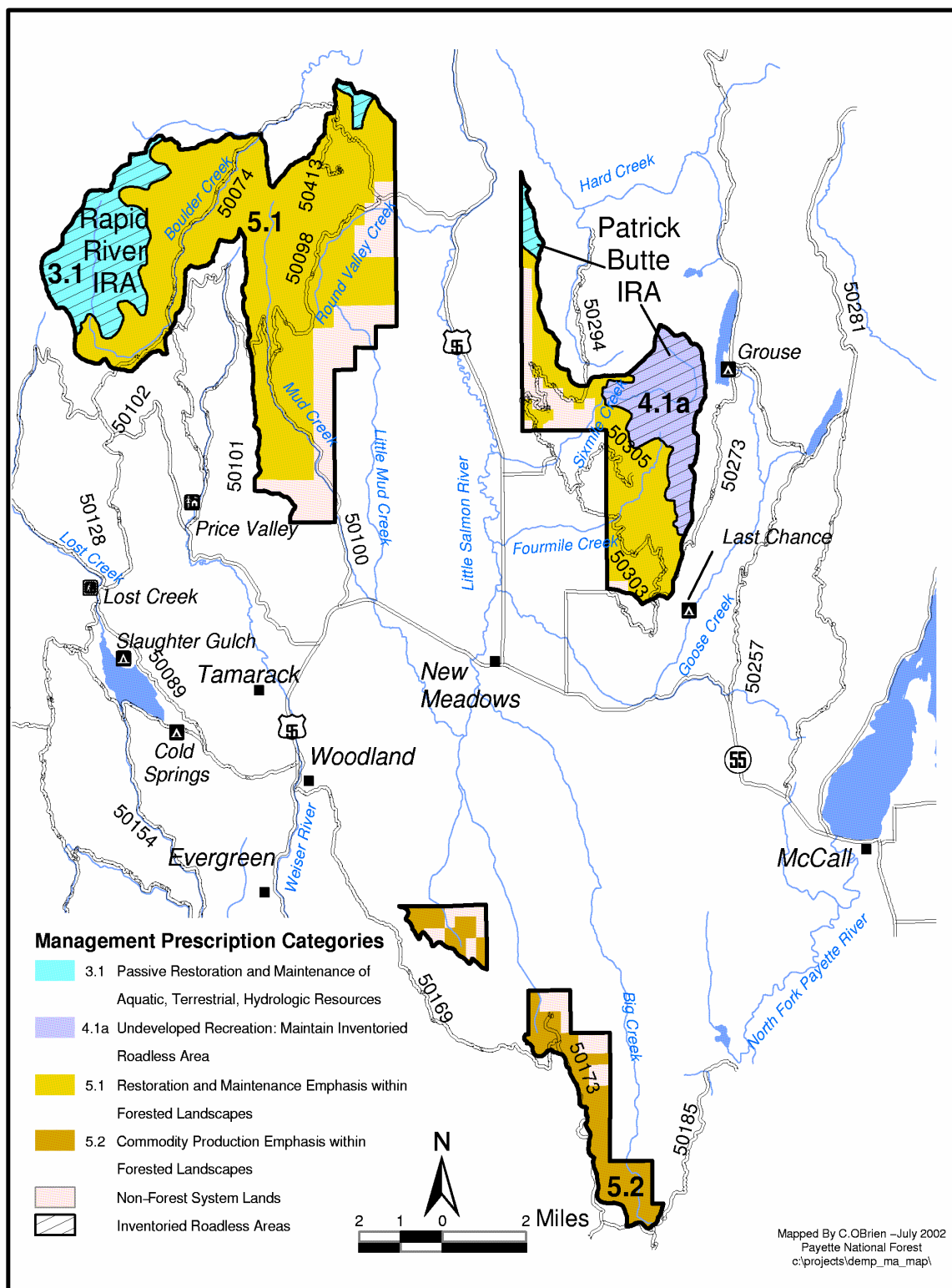


Management Area 05 –Middle Little Salmon River –Location Map



Management Area 5 Middle Little Salmon River

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 5 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	14
4.1a - Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Inventoried Roadless Areas	10
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	66
5.2 – Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	10

General Location and Description - Management Area 5 is comprised of lands administered by the Payette National Forest within the Little Salmon River drainage (see map, preceding page) east and west of Meadows Valley. The area lies in Adams County, and is administered by the New Meadows and Council Ranger Districts. The management area is an estimated 41,900 acres, of which about 14 percent (5,800 acres) is private land inholdings mostly owned by the Boise Cascade Corporation. The management area consists of several relatively small and separated parcels of land along the Forest boundary that are bordered by Payette National Forest on one side and mostly private land on the other. Meadows Valley ranchers or the Boise Corporation own much of the bordering private land. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been timber management, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation.

Access - The main access to the area is by U.S. Highway 95 from New Meadows to Riggins, Idaho. Access routes off Highway 95 onto the Forest include the graveled Forest Road 074 (Smoky-Boulder Road), Forest Road 100 (Mud Creek Road), and Forest Road 303 (Meadows Slope Road) to Threemile Creek. The density of classified roads is an estimated 3.8 miles per square mile, as most of this area has been previously roaded and managed for timber production. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 2.4 and 8.8 miles per square mile. An estimated 10 miles of existing classified and unclassified road have been decommissioned or obliterated in the past ten years. There are relatively few trails in the area, although several trailheads provide access into nearby roadless areas (Rapid River and Patrick Butte).

The Forest has a cost-share agreement with Boise Corporation and the State of Idaho for building and maintaining a cooperative road system in which all costs and responsibilities are shared. Boise Corporation lands occur in the Round Valley Creek, Mud Creek, Sixmile-Threemile, Upper Little Salmon River, and Big Creek Subwatersheds. State of Idaho lands are in the Mud Creek Subwatershed and the Blue Bunch Ridge area.

Special Features – Upper Boulder Creek drains into important habitat for Threatened chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout. The western portion of the area has potential habitat for Threatened northern Idaho ground squirrel. The Lick Creek Lookout provides excellent views of the area. An estimated 20 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including small portions the Rapid River and Patrick Butte Roadless Areas.

Air Quality - Portions of this management area lie within Montana/Idaho Airsheds ID-14 and ID-15 and Adams and Valley Counties. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management activities. An ambient air monitor is located in McCall within the airshed to evaluate current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. There are two Class I areas within 100 kilometers of this management area, the Hells Canyon and Eagle Cap Wildernesses. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in both counties improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common sources of particulate matter in the counties were wildfire, prescribed fire, and fugitive dust from unpaved roads. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute annually to particulate matter emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning was very low within both counties (less than 600 acres). There were no point sources within either county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from 3,800 feet where Round Valley Creek leaves the Forest to above 8,000 feet on Granite Mountain. Management Area 5 falls primarily within the Hornet Plateau and Granite Mountain Uplands Subsections. The main geomorphic landforms found in the area are periglacial uplands and mountain slopes, plateaus and escarpments, and fluvial mountains. Slope gradients range from 15 to 40 percent on the periglacial uplands and mountain slopes, 30 to 50 percent on the fluvial mountains, and 15 to 40 percent on the plateaus and escarpments. The surface geology is predominantly Columbia River basalts, with border zone metamorphics along the eastern edge. Soils generally have low to moderate surface erosion potential, and moderate to high productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high, with the majority being low (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being low (see table below). Localized impacts are due primarily to sedimentation and stream channel modification from the many roads located adjacent to streams.

The management area comprises all or portions of the Middle Little Salmon and Upper Little Salmon Watersheds that drain into the Little Salmon River Subbasin, which flows north to the Salmon River. The area includes the Upper Boulder Creek, Round Valley Creek, Middle Little Salmon, Trail, and Sixmile-Threemile subwatersheds in the Middle Little Salmon Watershed, and the entire Upper Little Salmon Watershed. The main streams in the area are Boulder Creek, Round Valley Creek, Mud Creek, Sixmile Creek, Fourmile Creek, and Threemile Creek. There are no lakes or large reservoirs in the area. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized impacts are due primarily to accelerated sediment from roads, timber harvest, and livestock grazing. Two of the nine subwatersheds in this area were listed in 1998 as having impaired

water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. These subwatersheds are Upper Little Salmon and Big Creek. The pollutants of concern are sediment and nutrients. There are currently no TMDL-assigned subbasins associated with this management area.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
1	0	8	0	1	8	1	6	2	1	0	0

The management area has designated critical habitat for chinook salmon. It contains habitat for a number of fish species including Threatened chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout in upper Boulder Creek and Trail Creek. Strong local populations of bull trout exist in the upper Boulder Creek drainage. Native redband rainbow trout and native cutthroat trout occur in area streams, as do introduced brook trout. Development of U.S. Highway 95 in the early 1900s probably created a migration barrier that restricts anadromous fish to the Little Salmon River below Round Valley Creek. Several irrigation ditches currently affect the movement of water and sediment through the watershed. High road densities, private development, and past timber harvests have contributed to chronic accelerated sediment levels in most area streams. Old or improperly installed road culverts have also contributed to habitat fragmentation by restricting fish passage. The Final Basinwide Salmon Recovery Strategy ("All H Paper" 2000) identified the Little Salmon River as a high priority for restoration on non-federal lands, and that actions on federal lands should link to this priority where appropriate. Restoration emphases are on resolving stream flow, passage, and diversion problems within ten years. Aquatic habitat within this area has been substantially altered by human activities and is functioning at risk. Non-native species, such as brook trout, pose a threat to bull trout and other native species through hybridization and competition for space and food at all life stages. The Upper Boulder Creek subwatershed has been identified as important to the recovery of listed fish species, and as a high-priority area for restoration.

Vegetation - Vegetation at lower elevations is typically grasslands, shrublands, ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir on south and west aspects, and Douglas-fir and grand fir forests on north and east aspects. Mid and upper elevations are dominated by forest communities of Douglas-fir, grand fir, and subalpine fir, with pockets of lodgepole pine and aspen.

Less than 5 percent of the area is rock, water, shrubland, or grassland. The main forested vegetation groups are Dry Grand Fir (20 percent), Cool Moist Grand Fir (39 percent), Warm Moist Subalpine Fir, Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (16 percent), and Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (14 percent).

The Warm Moist and Warm Dry Subalpine Fir groups are at properly functioning condition. Stand-replacement fires are within historic norms for these groups. The Dry Grand Fir, Cool Moist Grand Fir, and Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine groups are functioning at risk due to changes in stand structure from past timber harvest. Intensive harvesting throughout much of the area has removed many of the large ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and western larch, leaving young and mid-aged plantations.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in some areas due primarily to localized impacts from roads, timber harvest, and livestock grazing.

Botanical Resources – Puzzling halimolobos, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, is known to occur within this management area. Currently, no federally listed or Proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, although potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses and Spalding's silene may exist. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened orchid species, may have moderate potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas up to 7,000 feet. Spalding's silene, a Threatened species, may occur in fescue grassland habitat types from 1,500 to 5,500 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

Non-native Plants – A number of noxious weeds and exotic plants have been introduced to the management area, particularly along road corridors. An estimated 10 percent of the area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plant species. The main weeds of concern are spotted knapweed and Dalmatian toadflax, which currently occur in scattered populations within the area. Canada thistle, St. Johnswort, and yellow toadflax are also found in the area. Subwatersheds in the table below have an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread from activities identified with a "yes" in the various activity columns. This risk is due to the amount of drainage area that is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and the relatively high level of exposure from those identified vectors or carriers of weed seed.

Subwatershed	Road-related Activities	Livestock Use	Timber Harvest	Recreation & Trail Use	ATV Off-Road Use
Middle Little Salmon	No	No	Yes	No	No

Wildlife Resources - The wide range of elevations and vegetation types in the management area provide a variety of wildlife habitats. The lower elevation grasslands and shrublands provide limited winter range for elk and deer, as well as foraging habitat for mountain quail, and introduced turkey. Forested habitat exists for a number of Region 4 sensitive species, including fisher, northern goshawk, flammulated owl, white-headed woodpecker, great gray and boreal owls, and three-toed woodpeckers. The entire area provides nesting and forage habitat for migratory land birds, and general habitat for wide-ranging mammals like elk, bear, and mountain lion. Habitat for the Threatened northern Idaho ground squirrel exists in the western portion of the area. Lynx habitat has been mapped in Lynx Analysis Units within the area. Overall, terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk due to timber harvest and roads that have resulted in low levels of large trees, snags, and logs, and relatively high levels of fragmentation within the area. Mature and old trees exist but often in poor juxtaposition and in small block sizes in the roaded portions of the area.

Recreation Resources - No developed recreation sites occur within the area. Dispersed recreation—such as hunting, hiking, sightseeing, and camping—occurs throughout the area. The Ant Basin Trailhead is highly used by recreationists because it provides the closest motorized access to the east side of Rapid River. The trailhead is too small to accommodate existing use, and the road access to the trailhead from Yantis Ditch is in poor condition. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 23. Most recreation is road-oriented, and there are few trails

or recreation destinations; however, potential exists for developing snowcat skiing in the eastern portion of the area. Much of the recreation use comes from local communities such as McCall, New Meadows, and Riggins. Dispersed camping and trail opportunities are the recreation emphasis in this management area.

Scenic Environment – Visually sensitive routes and use areas represent locations from which the scenic environment is considered especially important. These routes or areas generally have a more restrictive VQO assigned to them than areas not seen from such locations. The following is a list of visually sensitive routes or use areas with this management area. There may also be sensitive routes or use areas in adjacent management areas that could be affected by actions taken in this management area.

Route or Area Type	Sensitivity Level	Name of Route or Area
Roads	1	Viewshed from U.S. Highway 95
Roads	2	Brown Creek 294

Cultural Resources – Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric, Ranching, and Timber. This area was likely used for centuries by American Indians for hunting, fishing, gathering, and as a travel way between the Snake and Salmon River corridors and Long Valley. Historically, local residents have used the area for livestock grazing, irrigation, and timber harvest.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 32,800 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 21,400 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 6 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 5.2 and 5.1 (see MPC map for this management area). Lands in MPCs 3.1 and 4.1a have been identified as not suited for timber production.

Most of the area has been managed in the past for timber, and many plantations of different sizes and ages exist. This area includes the Boulder Creek Progeny Test Area and the Circle C Seed Production Area. These sites have been developed to test and evaluate the growth and development of trees from different genetic sources, and to produce seeds of desirable genetic quality. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts and poles, and Christmas trees are also collected in the management area.

Rangeland Resources - The management area contains all or portions of three sheep and four cattle allotments. The area provides an estimated 8,900 acres of capable rangeland, which represents about 4 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - Little mineral activity occurs in this area, and few claims exist. The potential for mineral development is considered low over most of the management area.

Fire Management - Prescribed fire has been used to reduce activity-generated fuels in the roaded portion of the area. No large fires have occurred in this area in the last 15 years. Fire hazard is generally low due to the amount of timber and activity fuels management that has occurred throughout the area. There are no National Fire Plan communities in this area, but Round Valley Creek subwatershed is considered to be a wildland-urban interface area due to

subdivision development adjacent to the Forest. This subwatershed is also considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. The Sixmile-Threemile, Middle Little Salmon, and Upper Mud Creek subwatersheds also have increasing residential development near the Forest.

Historical fire regimes in the area are estimated to be: 6 percent lethal, 59 percent mixed1 or 2, and 36 percent non-lethal. An estimated 21 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Most of this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 35 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in somewhat larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

Special Uses - A special use authorization is issued to Idaho Power for a transmission power line (Oxbow-McCall). An easement has been issued for a water system used for agriculture. A private landowner has submitted an application requesting a permanent conditional easement for his water system per Public Law 99-545, commonly known as the “Colorado Ditch Bill”.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

In addition to Forest-wide Goals, Objectives, Standards, and Guidelines that provide direction for all management areas, the following direction has been developed specifically for this area.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0501	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	0502	Mechanical vegetative treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: a) The responsible official determines that wildland fire use or prescribed fire would result in unreasonable risk to public safety and structures, investments, or undesirable resource affects; and b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Fire Standard	0503	Wildland fire use and prescribed fire may only be used where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	Road Standard	0504	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0505	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 4.1a Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Inventoried Roadless Areas	General Standard	0506	Management actions—including wildland fire use, prescribed fire, and special use authorizations—must be designed and implemented in a manner that does not adversely compromise the area's roadless and undeveloped character in the temporary, short term, and long term. "Adversely compromise" means an action that results in the reduction of roadless or undeveloped acres within any specific IRA. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1a Roads standard, below.
	Road Standard	0507	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
	Fire Guideline	0508	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the roadless or undeveloped character of the area.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Timber Standard	0509	For this planning period (10-15 years), salvage and intermediate treatments in the 5.1 MPC portion of the Upper Boulder Creek subwatershed are allowed, but regeneration harvests are prohibited.
	Road Standard	0510	There shall be no net increase in road densities in the MPC 5.1 portion of the Upper Boulder Creek, Sixmile-Threemile, Upper Mud Creek, Round Valley Creek, and Middle Little Salmon subwatersheds unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that: a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, the increase in road densities shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are already in a degraded condition, the increase in road densities shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitat are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitat. An exception to this standard is where additional roads are required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Road Standard	0511	<p>New roads and landings shall be located outside of RCAs in the MPC 5.1 portion of the Upper Boulder Creek subwatershed unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are already in a degraded condition, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats. <p>An exception to this standard is where construction of new roads in RCAs is required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).</p>
	Vegetation Guideline	0512	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire use. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0513	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	0514	<p>Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or e) To meet access and travel management objectives.
MPC 5.2 Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Fire Standard	0515	Wildland fire use is prohibited.
	Fire Guideline	0516	<p>Prescribed fire may be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain or restore desired vegetative conditions on unsuited timberlands; or b) Maintain or restore desired fuel conditions for all vegetation types; or c) Maintain desired vegetative conditions on suited timberlands within PVGs 2 through 10.
	Fire Guideline	0517	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to developments and investments.
SWRA Resources	Objective	0518	Improve water quality and geomorphic integrity by reducing road-related accelerated sediment throughout the management area.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0519	Restore riparian vegetation and floodplain function in localized areas throughout the management area by reducing road-related impacts through relocation, reconstruction, or decommissioning.
	Objective	0520	Restore fish habitat for native species--including threatened chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout--in the Upper Boulder Creek subwatershed, by reducing road-related accelerated sediment and continuing to remove culverts that impede migration of these species.
	Objective	0521	Fulfill agreement with Boise Corporation and BLM to restore native cutthroat trout habitat in Trail Creek.
	Objective	0522	Restore equivalent clearcut area (ECA) values toward the range of desired resource conditions.
Vegetation	Objective	0523	Use a mix of prescribed fire, wildland fire, and mechanical treatments to restore or maintain vegetative composition and structure, and to reduce fuel loadings in the management area.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0524	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including puzzling halimolobos to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0525	To reduce impacts on native plants and other resources, eradicate new and small infestations of spotted knapweed and Dalmatian toadflax. Contain infestations of Canada thistle, St. Johnswort, and yellow toadflax.
Wildlife Resources	Goal	0526	Restore northern Idaho ground squirrel habitat quality, abundance, and connectivity to promote recovery of the species.
	Objective	0527	Implement the recovery plan for the northern Idaho ground squirrel, when approved, to promote recovery of the species.
	Objective	0528	Increase white-headed woodpecker and flammulated owl habitat by managing ponderosa pine stands within the Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine and Dry Grand Fir vegetation groups toward the desired ranges of size classes, canopy closures, species composition, snags, and coarse woody debris, as described in Appendix A. The ranges of these components may vary by management prescription.
	Standard	0529	The northern Idaho ground squirrel will receive priority consideration for all management activities that occur within their known occupied habitat. The intent of this standard is not to exclude all other activities within this habitat, but rather to reduce or minimize potential impacts to this species while emphasizing habitat improvement within and adjacent to known sites.
	Guideline	0530	An increase in the white-headed woodpecker or flammulated owl habitat may be achieved by the following methods: a) Reducing tree densities and ladder fuels under and around existing large ponderosa trees and snags to reduce the risk of tree-replacing fire and to restore more open canopy conditions. b) Managing the firewood program to retain large-diameter ponderosa pine and large snags of other species through signing, public education, size restriction, area closures, or other appropriate methods.
Recreation Resources	Objective	0531	Provide for additional parking at the Ant Basin trailhead to accommodate increasing trail use.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description		
Recreation Resources	Objective	0532	Provide informational signing at the Ant Basin Trailhead to inform Rapid River trail users of motorized and non-motorized trail designations in Rapid River to resolve user conflict.		
	Objective	0533	Replace the pit toilet with a vault toilet at Yellow Jacket Creek to reduce resource impacts and improve recreation experiences.		
	Objective	0534	Evaluate the need for, and possible location of, a winter parking facility on the Smokey-Boulder Road. Construct the facility if the evaluation finds it to be warranted.		
	Objective	0535	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:		
			ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area	
				Summer	Winter
			Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	1%	0%
Semi-Primitive Motorized			13%	35%	
Roaded Natural	14%	0%			
Roaded Modified	72%	65%			
		The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning			
Standard	0536	All new developed recreation facilities shall be located outside occupied NIDGS habitat.			
Scenic Environment	Objective	0537	Maintain scenic values as seen from the U.S. Highway 95 corridor to maintain a natural-appearing setting for residents or visitors traveling near the Forest.		
Timberland Resources	Objective	0538	Reduce the opportunity for noxious weed establishment and spread by keeping suitable weed sites to a minimum during timber harvest activities in the Middle Little Salmon subwatershed. Consider such methods as designated skid trails, winter skidding, minimal fireline construction, broadcast burning rather than pile burning, or keeping slash piles small to reduce heat transfer to the soil.		
	Guideline	0539	Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Middle Little Salmon subwatershed.		
Rangeland Resources	Standard	0540	Livestock salting shall be located outside occupied NIDGS habitat.		
Fire Management	Objective	0541	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use, emphasizing the Patrick Butte Inventoried Roadless Area. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.		
	Objective	0542	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland-urban interface areas (e.g., Round Valley, Meadows Slope, and Meadow Creek) to manage fuels to reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.		
	Objective	0543	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.		

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Standard	0544	<p>Once a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) is approved, heavy equipment shall not be used to construct fire lines within occupied NIDGS habitat unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to occupied NIDGS habitat than would result from heavy equipment disturbance. <p>In no case will the decision to use heavy equipment in occupied NIDGS habitat be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk.</p>
	Standard	0545	<p>Once a WFSA is approved, incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities shall be located outside of occupied NIDGS habitat unless the only suitable location for such activities is determined and documented by the line officer or designee to be within occupied NIDGS habitat. In no case will the decision to place these activities inside occupied NIDGS habitat be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or structures is at imminent risk.</p>
	Standard	0546	<p>Once a WFSA is approved, avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to all surfaces within occupied NIDGS habitat unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to occupied NIDGS habitat, than would be caused by chemical, foam or additive delivery to the habitat. <p>In no case will the decision to avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam or additives to occupied NIDGS habitat be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk</p>
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	0547	Acquire and grant rights-of-way and permits to meet the resource access needs of the Forest Service, the public and cost-share cooperators. The main cooperator in this area is Boise Corporation.
	Objective	0548	Use land ownership adjustments to acquire northern Idaho ground squirrel habitat to contribute to recovery efforts.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	0549	Maintain the Lick Creek Fire Lookout as a fixed-base fire-detection facility to help in fire detection and suppression efforts.
	Objective	0550	Improve Road 079 from Yantis Ditch to Ant Basin Trailhead (Trail 519) to provide improved access for existing recreation use.
	Guideline	0551	Coordinate transportation system development, management, and decommissioning with Boise Corporation and State of Idaho cost-share cooperators to develop a shared transportation system serving the lands of all parties to the extent possible.